

CROSSFIELD CHRONICLE

VOL. III.—No. 15

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA — FRIDAY, JUNE 7th, 1946.

\$1.50 a Year

CURLERS AT WORK ON RINK

Work is proceeding on the new curling rink, but the funds are not sufficient to sag. Anyone who has any ideas of contributing to this project should contact one of the finance committee of Messrs. A. Stevens, Geo. Jones or Harry Wigle. The time is coming when the contractor will be able to use some volunteer labor and handy men with a little spare time should get in touch with the building committee of Messrs. L. Beddoes, W. Stratford or Carl Becker.

Crossfield Machine Works
W. A. Hurt Prop.
Welding & Machine Work
John Dene Farm Implements
Elephant Brand Fertilizer
PHONE 22
Crossfield

J. R. AIRTH
INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
Alberta Hail Insurance Board
and
Western Union Fire
FARMS FOR SALE
Farm Listings Wanted
PHONE R507

A. W. GORDON
INSURANCE
Agent

HAIL — Alberta Hail Insurance Board and Leasing Companies
FIRE — Alberta Government Insurance and Leasing Companies
LIFE — Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Crossfield : Alberta

COUNCIL MEETINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the Village Council will be held in the

FIRE HAIL
on the
First Monday of each
month
commencing at 8:00 p.m.

DON'T FORGET—

Father's Day
Sunday, June 16

We have a nice selection of Greeting Cards at
5c, 10c, 15c, 25c each.
We also have the following gift
Suggestions

Bachelor Shaving Sets \$1.15 to \$2.50
Billfolds ----- \$1.15 to \$4.50
Tobacco Pouches ----- 90c to \$1.65
CIGARETTE LIGHTERS ----- PIPES

PARKER PENS at \$15 and \$18
PENCILS to match at 96 and 99
Waterman Pens at \$3.57 and \$4.16

Edlund's
DRUG STORE
THE REKALL STORE
Phone 3 Crossfield, Alta.

Establish Agricultural Service Board in M. D. Field Meet, Contd.

Senate-Final Track Meet

50 yard dash—Boys—Through the fault of the committee this event was misinterpreted when tabulating the results.

Raymond Kotow, Crossfield; Willard Smith, Crossfield; Regge Baxter, of Crossfield.

GIRLS' EVENTS IN TRACK MEET

Following is the conclusion of the results of the track meet, part of which were published last week.

Girls—CLASS A

50 yard dash—Maureen porous, of Sunshine; Norma Borbridge, Sunshine; Marian Banta, Crossfield; Evelyn Banta, Crossfield; Norma Borbridge, Sunshine; Joan Harder, Crossfield; Evelyn Trounce, Crossfield.

Running High Jump—Grady Reeves, Summit Hill; Norma Borbridge, Sunshine; Vivian Elhard, Crossfield; Marian Banta, Crossfield.

CLASS B

50 yard dash—Lavonne Becker, of Crossfield; Muriel Bruns, Sunshine; Mary Laut, Sunshine; Edith Bills, of Crossfield.

Standing Broad Jump—Mary Laut, Sunshine; Lavonne Becker, Crossfield; Edith Bills, Crossfield; Evelyn Banta, Crossfield.

Running High Jump—Lavonne Becker, Crossfield; Lennie Snyder, Sunshine; Joyce Muscat, Beaver Dam; Edith Bills, Crossfield.

CLASS C

50 yard dash—Lavonne Becker, of Crossfield; Muriel Bruns, Sunshine; Mary Laut, Sunshine; Edith Bills, of Crossfield.

Standing Broad Jump—Mary Laut, Sunshine; Lavonne Becker, Crossfield; Edith Bills, Crossfield; Evelyn Banta, Crossfield.

Running High Jump—Lavonne Becker, Crossfield; Lennie Snyder, Sunshine; Joyce Muscat, Beaver Dam; Edith Bills, Crossfield.

CLASS D

50 yard dash—Laurie Liddell, Beaver Dam; Eleanor Borbridge, Sunshine; Alice Hatten, Crossfield; Clarice Clayton, Beaver Dam.

Running Broad Jump—Laura Liddell, Beaver Dam; Kathleen Kotow, of Crossfield; Helen Kotow, Beaver Dam; Marjorie Jones, Crossfield.

Running High Jump—Helen Kotow, of Crossfield; Doreen Laut, Sunshine; Marian Banta, Crossfield; Muriel Gidolton, Beaver Dam.

Softball Throw—Marjorie Banta, of Crossfield; Joy Ohman, Crossfield; Shirley English, Sunshine.

CLASS E

100 yard dash—Vivian Clayholt, of Beaver Dam; Mary Beddoes, Crossfield; Betty Knowles, Beaver Dam; Lillian Knowles, Beaver Dam.

Running Broad Jump—Vivian Clayholt, Beaver Dam; Mary Beddoes, of Crossfield; Lillian Knowles, Beaver Dam; Betty Knowles, Beaver Dam.

Running High Jump—Mary Beddoes, Crossfield; Vivian Clayholt, Beaver Dam; Jeanette Janzen, Summit Hill; Doreen Laut, Eleanor Borbridge, of Sunshine.

Marian Banta, Lavonne Becker, Marjorie Banta, Isabel Hopper, Crossfield; Edna Jones, Evelyn Banta, Joy Ohman, Marjorie Jones, Crossfield.

Softball Throw—Marjorie Banta, of Crossfield; Ruth McCool, Crossfield; Vivian Clayholt, Beaver Dam.

Hop, Step and Jump—Vivian Clayholt, Beaver Dam; Lillian Knowles, of Beaver Dam; Betty Knowles, Beaver Dam; Mary Beddoes, Crossfield.

Relay Race—Norma Borbridge, Lennie Snyder, Doreen Laut, Eleanor Borbridge, of Sunshine.

Marian Banta, Lavonne Becker, Marjorie Banta, Isabel Hopper, Crossfield; Edna Jones, Evelyn Banta, Joy Ohman, Marjorie Jones, Crossfield.

Softball Throw—Georgea Reeve, Leona Schutte, Anna Schutte, Sunshine.

Toss & Spin—Joyce Muscat, Doris Muscat, Vivian Clayholt, Lillian Knowles, Beaver Dam.

Carol High, Eleanor Borbridge, Mickey Snyder, Madlin Snyder, Sunshine.

Hank McDonald is busy as can be these days fixing up his new show-room and implement parts rooms.

The Village council will sit at 7:30 Court of Revision on the 1946 assessment in the Fire Hall on Monday, June 10th commencing at 7:30 p.m.

N. K. Leatherdale of Olds was a business visitor in Crossfield on Saturday. He was picking up ads for the program which is to be printed for the coming Sports Day.

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The Village council will sit at 7:3



Equalization Of Education

THE NEED FOR THE EQUALIZATION of educational opportunities is frequently brought to the attention of the public and there are few who do not recognize the importance of this subject. There is no reason why children who live in the thin populated parts of Canada should not receive the same education and advancement that those who live in the cities. Yet it is true that for the most part there is a marked difference between the city schools and those situated in small rural communities. In critical times such as these in which we are living today, the need for leadership in all lines of endeavour has been clearly demonstrated. Canada will continue to need leadership and the services of citizens with training and ability in the years to come. Ability is not confined to one section of the country or to the population, yet there are not now equal facilities for education throughout the country.

Finances Are An Obstacle

The question of education was discussed recently in the Canadian House of Commons, and at that time it was pointed out that in this, as in many problems which we are now facing, financial difficulties are an obstacle to any early action towards a solution. Figures showing the present expenditure for each child between the ages of five and nine years were given and these revealed that the per capita cost for education in Ontario, where the rate is \$40.57 each year. The lowest expenditure for the provinces is in Prince Edward Island, where the rate is \$14.29. The figures for the Western provinces showed that in Manitoba, the rate is \$35.37; in Saskatchewan \$32.85; in Alberta \$39.41 and in British Columbia \$40.61. The average for the whole of Canada is calculated to be \$33.00 per child.

The figures were compared to the recommendations of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association, which suggested \$67.00 per child each year as the necessary expenditure to ensure a desirable standard of education in all parts of the country. This would mean a doubling of the present amount which is being spent for this purpose. There is also need for extensive capital expenditure for buildings, equipment and supplies. Distinguishing the cost of a child for such an educational programme would be many, and assistance from the Dominion government would no doubt be required. There are many urgent demands on public funds at the present time, but the importance of investing in the training of the children who will bear the responsibilities of citizenship in the years to come should be neither minimized nor overlooked.



Better Keep "Regular" Naturally!

Famous Resort

Hollywood To Produce Film In Heart Of Canadian Rockies

Hollywood moves to Jasper National Park in Alberta, when Paramount sends a company and production crew totalling 180 persons to this famous resort in the heart of the Canadian Rockies—the largest National Park in the world. The film exteriors for "The Emperor Waltz" a gay production with a background of Vienna and the Tyrol.

Bing Crosby and Joan Fontaine, who will star, head the cast at the Jasper Park location.

The Jasper region was selected by the studio because of its scenic beauty and will be filmed in technicolor for the picture. Paramount's experts considered Jasper National Park the only mountain and lake area on the continent to compare with the Tyrolean Alps, which is the locale of the picture to be filmed.

The largest fisherman among animals is the monstrous Alaskan brown or Kodiak bear. He reaches a weight of 1500 pounds.

LIFE can Begin AFTER 40, IF...

Around 40 our energy lessens. But experience has taught us to do our work with less effort. The people about should yield the greatest accomplishments, the most health and happiness. They can, too, if we avoid the kidney and bladder disorders such as Backache, Kidney Disease, and Bladder Disease. Loss of Sleep and Energy which often attack these around 40. For over half a century Dr. Dode's Kidney Pills have been keeping men and women to keep kidneys and bladder in good order. If you are nearing 40, or past it, for the sake of your health and a happier future use Dr. Dode's Kidney Pills today! 125

Is Good Model

Artist Found Painting Portrait Of Queen Elizabeth Quite Easy

James Gunn, whose portrait of Queen Elizabeth made a place of honour in the Royal Academy's exhibition in London, said today the Queen was an "admirable model".

He went to his studio-home about a dozen times, sitting an hour and a quarter each time.

"It is very important in painting portraits that you have something to talk to," he said. "When people are silent they are not like themselves. The Queen was an easy conversationalist and talked most of the time."

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—I do not live on a farm but have raised some livestock for my own use. May I obtain permission from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to slaughter so that I will have my own meat?

A.—In some rural households who raise some livestock for their own use may now obtain permission to slaughter a maximum of two head of livestock per year. You should send your application to the nearest Local Ration Board.

Q.—I am purchasing a business which I have to obtain a new Wartime Prices and Trade Board license. Can I have the previous owner's license transferred?

A.—The license is issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board office are not transferable. You will have to write to your nearest Prices Board office and they will give you full information about the licensing of your business.

Q.—I would like to know if an automobile is still controlled by the price ceiling regulations if it is sold at an auction sale?

A.—All motor vehicles are subject to price ceiling regulations, no matter for whom they are sold.

Q.—How many meat tokens may a butcher accept from a customer to cover the purchase of meat?

A.—You can buy meat tokens except any tokens from his customers. Use tokens in preference to coupons and thereby keep the stream of tokens moving.

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" or the Blue Book in which you keep track of your ceiling prices, mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Canada's Envoys

Suggestion Is Made For Increase In Allowances

Suggestion that allowances paid Canada's diplomatic representatives abroad should be increased was advanced by Senator Vien, of Quebec (L'Assomption), at a meeting of the Senate external affairs committee.

Senator Vien said there was a feeling on the part of some members of Canadian missions that they were unable to meet the obligations of their position with the present allowances.

Norman Robertson, under-secretary of state for external affairs, who was before the committee as a witness, said he agreed with Senator Vien in a desire to meet these obligations. In some countries difficulties had been experienced in putting representatives in a position to meet rapidly increasing living costs.

Frigate birds are used to carry messages from one Pacific island to another.

Frigate birds are used to carry messages from one Pacific island to another.

X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

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| 57 | | | 58 | | 59 | | | | | |

HORIZONTAL

1 To cook in a dry heat
2 Young goat
3 Card game
12 Persia
13 To dig
14 Nimbus
15 To trouble
16 To trouble
17 Preparation
18 To shred
20 Dynasty in
China
22 Singing
23 To
24 Celestial bodies
27 French bassoon
28 English
31 Blinder
32 Male
34 Unit
35 Wooden
38 Gland in the
neck
41 To
42 Comfort
43 To grant
temporary
use of

45 To derive by reasoning

49 Transaction
50 String
51 String
52 Goddess
53 Hindu
54 Rites in
Italy
55 City of cat
56 Buddhist
language
57 To
58 To settle
59 Wing-like

VERTICAL

1 Prefecture
2 Seed
3 Covering
4 Hindu
5 Goddess
6 Measure
7 Capital of
8 Egyptian
9 Prince
10 Hindu
11 Hindu
12 Tab
13 Distract
14 Distract
15 Hindu
16 Hindu
17 Hindu
18 Hindu
19 Hindu
20 Hindu
21 Hindu
22 To harangue
23 Hindu
24 Hindu
25 Hindu
26 Hindu
27 Hindu
28 Hindu
29 Hindu
30 Hindu
31 Hindu
32 Hindu
33 Hindu
34 Hindu
35 Hindu
36 Hindu
37 Hindu
38 Hindu
39 Hindu
40 Color
41 Moat
42 Mountain
43 Mountain
44 Mountain
45 Mountain
46 Mountain
47 King of nut
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The King's Relations With The Dominions Since They Acquired Equality Of Status

By Sir Shuldhram Redfern in the London Spectator

SINCE the Dominions acquired equality of status with the United Kingdom and with one another, the position of the Sovereign in all of them is identical. His Majesty is no less King of South Africa than he is King of England. The people of Australia and New Zealand owe allegiance to the same Sovereign as the people of Canada.

The fact that the King's permanent home is in Great Britain is irrelevant to his status.

It is in theory conceivable that the King could be King of South Africa, the Queen of England, and the King of New Zealand. In practice, however, the King performs a dual function.

For the Sovereign, head of each of the five states which go to make up the British Commonwealth of Nations, under the Crown. He is also, in respect of one of them—Great Britain—concerned with the normal duties of a head of state. He performs such duties as are carried out by his representatives in the Dominions.

The British Commonwealth and Empire has not been built up by any logical or even legitimate process. It is the outcome of the grant of equality of status to the Dominions would have been the appointment of a Governor-General of Great Britain and so far as the King is concerned, to submit to the King's interest in the day-to-day affairs of government at Westminster a general interest in each and all of the five nations of the Commonwealth. But it should, nevertheless, be recognized that, just as the King is not always King of Britain, so the Dominions are not always in an abnormal situation, so His Majesty's absence from the Dominions is equally abnormal. If equality of status under the Crown means anything, it means that each Dominion a normal state of affairs exists only when the King is actually present.

There appear to be two ways of making provision for the carrying out of the royal functions during His Majesty's absence from Great Britain. It has been customary to appoint a Council of State. This is a somewhat cumbersome system, but the Council is designed to perform only the simplest and formal duties in relation to the royal state. For the other part these duties consist of the automatic delivery of signatures. It is questionable whether a Council of State would be adequate if the King were absent for more than a few months.

In the other Dominions, however, where the absence of the Sovereign is for much longer periods, a representative is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister concerned. The Governor-General has been retained, but the functions of the Governor-General are now entirely different from what they were before the passing of the Statute of Westminster in 1931. He has no authority and only the right to be received by the King. The fact that he may be English does not impose on him any obligation to act as an intermediary between his own country and the country in which he represents the Crown. In fact, he has no authority and only the right to be received by the King.

He may enjoy considerable prestige on his own account and by virtue of his office, but this is not allowed to obscure the fact that he is temporarily representing someone else. When the King is present, the Governor-General has no status and the reason for his existence automatically disappears.

This position was clearly demonstrated when the King visited Canada in 1893. The Governor-General did not even meet him on arrival. He acted as His Majesty's host in Ottawa, but the relationship between the King and the Governor-General was a social and not an official one. These arrangements might be reviewed in the light of present conditions. The practical, though not the theoretical, difference in the present relationship between the Crown and Great Britain and the Crown and the self-governing Dominions constitutes an inequality which in due course might prejudice the future possible co-operation which is so essential a feature of the British Commonwealth.

In such circumstances, it may be hoped that rapid, inexpensive communications will enable the King to visit his overseas possessions more frequently than has been hitherto possible. His Majesty should be able to go to Ottawa, Canada, or Fredericksburg to live and relax, and with no more ceremony than is incurred by a visit to Windsor or Balmoral.

The overseas Dominions of the British Commonwealth have acquired a new consciousness and a sense of their importance in world affairs. They are sensitive to any suggestion that they are inferior in status or stature to Great Britain. They are nevertheless proud of their origins, and prouder still of the manner of their progression from colonial dependency to fully autonomous self-government. They are jealous of

their loyalty and devotion to the Crown.

At the same time they recognize that the world is changing, and changes and unstable alliances, no constitutional change can be taken for granted, and every institution, if it is to endure, must be brought into line with rapidly changing circumstances. They realize that the British Empire is not so much an entity in itself as an intermediate structure in an eventual international organization.

To such an organization they would probably be prepared to sacrifice something of their sovereignty, but in other nations did likewise, and they will never do so until they have first exercised it to the full. And if their complete independence and sovereignty in every detail are recognized by the people of this country, then the situation will be in order, in terms to the benefit of all those with whom they are associated. But to whatever extent inequalities are allowed to remain, the full measure of mutual co-operation is likely to be diminished.

Organ Repaired

Grand Instrument In St. Paul's Cathedral Was Damaged By Bombs
After nearly a year's work by a dozen craftsmen the grand organ of St. Paul's Cathedral was heard again when Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion was performed as before the war. The organ, which had been damaged by a bomb, was repaired by Dr. S. Hopkins was at the keyboard. This celebrated organ—one of the few of its size in the world—was extensively damaged by the two bombs which struck the Cathedral, and it took almost constant repairs, reports the Master-Organist. The second bomb, which penetrated the crypt, did the most damage, for vital parts of the organ had been placed there for safety. Henry Willis, the organ's grandfather, took a gun in his superstitious work, and says that although the organ was "usable" on April 16 it will be some time before it is completed.

Would Be Useful

Method For Making Coffee Tablets Was Patented Recently

A unique development recently patented is a method for making coffee tablets. The coffee beans are roasted and ground in the conventional manner. The grains are then pressed between pressure rollers which roll them into thin flakes, a predetermined amount falling loosely into a mold. The flakes are then compacted by high pressure into dense, hard tablets which do not oxidize to ruin the coffee flavor nor disintegrate until dropped into hot water. The tablets may be variously packed and are a great boon to hunters and the like.—Rotarian Magazine.

The Eiffel Tower In Paris Was Erected by the engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel as a feature of the Paris Exposition in 1889.



Queen Fawzia

IRAN TROUBLES DOMESTIC, TOO—WIFE SPURNS SHAH—A distance of 1,000 miles and a whirlpool of emotions today separate Princess Fawzia of Egypt, lovely 25-year-old queen of Iran, from her husband, the Shah. He is in Tehran; she in Cairo with her brother, King Farouk of Egypt. She is trying to decide whether to go on pressing for a divorce or to return to the handsome but autocratic young Shah. Reports that the pair was negotiating a divorce have been officially denied by the Iranian embassy in Cairo, but nevertheless the queen refuses to return, and it is apparent that relations between herself and the Shah are not improving.



MOVE SUPPLIES FOR DRILL CAMPAIGN—A picture-taking American tourist from Bridgeport, Conn., Frank Salerno, left, met Mike Mitto, centre, millionaire Canadian prospector in Yellowknife, 1,000 miles north of the northern border in Canada's Northwest Territories, last summer. Mitto had made the new family Shandt prospect, and the lad is now reported to be worth \$75,000. This picture, obtained from Yellowknife, shows them busily preparing to move supplies from their Yellowknife depot to the property for a diamond drill campaign which could make them into multi-millionaires overnight—if their luck continues.

Food Distribution

Army Service Corps In Germany Has To Keep Watch

With the world spotlight on food, it is now revealed by Royal Canadian Army Service Corps headquarters at Ottawa that the Canadian Army's winter nights were keeping watch not only on food for Canada's Occupation Forces, but also on food produced by a special organization.

According to the Canadian Press, UNRRA—in feeding approximately 65,000 displaced persons and ex-prisoners of war in Northwest Germany.

Last September, following numerous complaints about the feeding of displaced persons, the experience gained by the RCASC in six years of feeding the Canadian Forces in Europe in clearing up difficulties which resulted from UNRRA's lack of staff and their inexperience. Food lorries were being robbed in transit from food depots to camps, and certain supplies of black market value were being taken.

A Composite Food Platoon of 2/8 Company, RCASC, was set up under command of Capt. Cale Jarvis of Vancouver, who with the assistance of S/Sgt. Gerry Dunc of Quebec, Sgt. John G. Goss of Ontario, and Sgt. John Macdonald of British Columbia, devised a system of food distribution and concentrated it in two sub-depots, one in Oldenburg and the other in Leer. The platoon was given sound instructions on the distribution of food supplies to camps and UNRRA's in this section of Germany.

An armed Canadian soldier supervised the loading of food on delivery trucks and accompanied each load from the sub-depot to the D.P. camp, where it was turned over to the camp commander. Besides being completely responsible for the size and delivery of the load, the Canadian soldier was empowered to check on the ultimate destination of the food in the camp, to see that none went astray.

The Wichita Falls, Texas, Who Put So Much Energy Into A Demonstration Of His Favorite Golf Swing That He Broke His Leg

Professional athletes all know how dangerous over-exertion can be.

Professional athletes all know how it is to injure or break an arm or a leg by a sudden twist of these members. A golfer who gets into the above circumstance indicates it can become so under certain conditions.

All anyone has to do is to find out how easy it is to get "out of condition" is to resume some work or general hobby not being participated for some time. The sensible thing to do is to avoid exerting oneself to the limit, keeping in mind one's age and physical condition.—Kitchener Record.

Surrie, Abolished by the British in 1829, Was an Indian custom of a widow burning herself on the funeral pyre of her husband.

Great Resources Of Hard Coal Said To Be Lying Almost Unused In Peace River Canyon

By David M. Nichol, Chicago Daily News Service

ONE of the great reserves of anthracite, or hard coal, in North America lies almost untouched and inaccessible in the canyon of the Peace River, about 70 miles west of Fort St. John, B.C. Experts say there are some 600 million tons in the rich seams close to the surface at Hudson Hope and exposed where the rushing waters have cut deep into the ground. This is 10 times the yearly output of the entire United States.

Another large deposit, less well-surveyed, exists 40 miles farther west in the Carbon River region.

At the present time, the Northwest, coal development is in its infancy. This is still the land of pioneers. The only operating mine, for example, is run by the son of the prospector who staked the original claim in 1901.

Transport is the key to the region's future. No railroad comes now within miles of it. River barges have been tried but without much success. They still would open only the market of the Fort St. John area.

Surveys are being made, however, for an extension of the Pacific and Great Eastern railroad north from Quesnel for 350 miles. Should this line be built, not only the coal fields but the entire region of the Peace River would have easy access to west coast ports and cities. The road first was proposed in 1912.

Tests of the coal, by railroad and Government experts, have shown it to be unusually high in heat content and low in ash. It could compete closely with high grade West Virginia coal.

Men have known of the deposits for more than 100 years since the fur traders pushed their way into the canyon walls for use by their blacksmiths.

Not until 1904 was the original claim staked by Ned Gethin, of Vancouver. Development was agonizingly slow because of the urgency of constructing the northwest staging route for aircraft and the Alaska Highway, both of which pass through Fort St. John.

Then, in 1948, it was a savage and bitter winter. U.S. Army engineers, seeking sources of fuel for their camp, turned to the Hudson Hope field. Gethin's son, Lloyd, undertook to provide the coal. A small tipple was built. Trucks brought the product to Fort St. John.

What may some day be a new industry for this region can be into being.

The departure of the Army last year brought a cutback in production, but the mine still is turning out about 500 tons a day.

Lloyd Gethin himself, is a modest and unassuming man. Hatless and coatless in the warm Spring sun, he was chatting with the editor for Fort St. John's weekly newspaper when I met him.

He shares only one thing with the popular concept of wilderness prosperity—a passionate faith in the future of this area.

Standing Aloof

The Uncertainty About American Participation In World Affairs

Uncertainty about American participation in world affairs is at the root of many problems which are complicating the job of peace-making and impeding the establishment of international security. It is partly responsible for France's insistence that Germany be further dismembered. It helps to explain the manoeuvring for power positions in the Mediterranean. Above all, it is a factor in Russia's effort to secure an impregnable frontier through her own unilateral efforts.

Unless the ghost of American isolationism is laid for good and all, anxiety about our future course will persist and a stable peace will be impossible. International detail and adjustments will need to be worked out. But in the process, let us never lose sight of the essential fact—that the paramount purpose of the treaty is to move beyond all possible limitations that we have in the smallness of our American isolationism.

For that purpose alone, the pact deserves the whole-hearted and instant support of the American people.—Providence Journal.

Military Costs

Seven Billions Asked For The United States Army

President Truman recommended that Congress appropriate \$7,246,335,200 for military expenditures by the War Department in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The proposed appropriation was based on a reduction in manpower of from 1,550,000 enlisted men and officers on June 30, 1946 to 1,070,000 on June 30, 1947.

In addition to funds for maintaining the armed strength, the President recommended an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for Government and relief in occupied areas and \$200,000,000 for "atomic service, heretofore known as the Manhattan project."

An appropriation of \$1,200,000,000 was recommended for the Army Air Forces.

Nissen huts in Gambia have been painted white in an effort to keep them cooler. Previous experiments in Sierra Leone showed that, at midday, a whitewashed hut was six degrees cooler than an unwhitewashed one.

2672

Applesque hearts with embroidered patterns are the aprons to be worn, to create. With bib or without, only one yard needed!

Interesting handwork glamorizes this inexpensive apron. Pattern 7458 has a border of embroidery, needed pattern parts: directions.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coin or stamps to the Advertising Department, Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Manitoba. Be sure to write plainly your name, address and telephone number.

Our newest Needlework Book, 1946 edition, is yours for only Twenty Cents more—108 illustrations of designs for couches, kitting, sofa, home decoration, embroidery, and a Free Pattern for three potholders printed in the book.

A COOL COLOR

Nissen huts in Gambia have been painted white in an effort to keep them cooler. Previous experiments in Sierra Leone showed that, at midday, a whitewashed hut was six degrees cooler than an unwhitewashed one.

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SURVEY REPORT OF MANITOBA INDUSTRY SHOWS PROGRESS

The Gross Value Of Manufacturing Production In 1945 Was About \$330,000,000

The annual survey undertaken by the Industrial Development Board indicates that the gross value of manufacturing production in Manitoba during the year 1945 was approximately \$330,000,000. While this is only an estimate, it is well based and is probably reasonably accurate in the past.

The estimated figure for 1945, of course, reflects cancellation of war orders and the closing down of the Transcona cordite plant and certain aircraft plants. Nevertheless, it is only six percent less than the figure for 1944. A small decrease in employment accompanied this decrease in production.

Commenting on this situation, the Board's Established Industries Committee had the following to say in its report incorporated in the general report:

"It is interesting to note, however, that out of 101 firms reporting to us that year, 41 have had increases and 20 decreases. It may be stated that the conversion from war work to commercial work is being conducted in a satisfactory manner in Manitoba.

"Plant and equipment facilities have been considerably expanded during the war, but this has created construction difficulties. This is an indication of the confidence in the future shown by manufacturers.

"The main problem that confronted the Board during the past year was the conversion of production in the Transcona cordite plant and layoffs by aircraft companies. This problem has been continually before the executive committee, and J. T. Donaldson Co. Limited was engaged to conduct an industrial survey to investigate the possible industrial uses of these plants.

Other problems arose during the year pertaining principally to the shortage of materials and supplies, government regulations."—Canadian Finance.

To Test Hearing

Machine Can Show The Amount Of Hearing Damage

McGill University research experts working with the aid of a sound-proof room in the Montreal General Hospital have developed a machine equipped the Canadian Army with one of the world's best audiometers used in hearing tests.

The machine, built by the electronics division of the Northern Electric Company, has been installed in the Montreal Military Hospital where it is now in use.

Credit for the design of the equipment goes to Dr. Hector Mortimer, research fellow at McGill University, and Prof. J. G. Godwin, professor of electrical engineering at McGill, who was on leave of absence for war work. The task was assigned to them by the National Research Council of Canada.

The equipment, used to detect the deafness of thousands of men of service personnel, is operated by remote control, the patient being alone in a soundproof room. This chamber is in the form of a large cube constructed of brick and lined with sound-absorbing material. It is supplied by powerful steel springs in a ferro-concrete shell one foot thick.

The window for observation and the double heavy steel doors are air tight. Thus the foreign and reach of the test patient under test. Not only is it possible to determine with machine accuracy the extent of hearing damage but also to accurately check the trend of recovery. Each time the patient is examined, his hearing performance is recorded so that the attending otologists can see at a glance the progress being obtained.

The R.M.A.M.C. audiometer, as it is now known, was designed to be used for the deaf and testing of hearing damage adaptable for the fitting and testing of hearing aids, each one of which has to be fitted and adjusted to the patient.

The new set permits the "screening" of all individuals, the deafness of which may be a field for malingerers, and veterans who have suffered injury to their hearing will be assured of a just pension.

Major-Gen. E. J. Renaud, G.B., Col. J. M. McDonald, V.D., and Col. G. C. Lutze, O.B.E., officer-commanding M.M.H., gave medical people all their support in their endeavors to give the army this equipment. M. J. Cecil McDougal, architect of the General Hospital, drew the plans for the new equipment.

It is hoped that soon it will be produced for use in civilian hospitals. —Montreal Star.

ACCEPTED DARE

Edward Travis, nine, who eats marbles, wound up in a hospital at Peekskill, N.Y., because he overdid it. Physicians, with the help of X-ray, counted 18 in his stomach. He said he swallowed them on a dare—with a piece of chalk thrown in for good measure.

The Hindus did skin grafting thousands of years ago.



THE TALKED OFFICIAL TO LET HIM OUT OF JAP CAMP FOR THEIR MARRIAGE—Honeymooning in Vancouver five years after they were married in a Jap prison camp are U.S. Marine Sgt. Alan Adale Sydow and his English bride, Iris. Mrs. Sydow talked Jap commander at her camp into letting Alan out of prison for three hours for ceremony.

New Art Gallery

Available To Public

The King's art collection may become a public collection administered out of public funds, it was disclosed in a report of a survey by a group of art experts under Dr. Julian Huxley, famed British scientist.

The collection, the private property of the King, is housed principally in Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and Buckingham Court.

"It is believed a large section of the public is to be made available to the public," says the report of an art gallery in the gardens of Buckingham Palace," the report said.

"It is to be hoped improvements will be made and this collection—the greatest in the world—will be administered as a national collection out of public funds."

Restore Statue

Statue Of Charles I. Has Been Returned To Whitehall

King Charles I, complete with massive horse, has been returned from storage, now the year is over and soon will be established on its original location. Whitehall has some other London statues are wearing as heirs to his majesty returns.

Authorities had decided that Charles was important and his loss would be irreparable. The horse was a few paces away, remained high on his column. Also close at hand were General Hawke and Gen. Napier who never shifted a foot.

George Washington continued to call on the Royal Falcon Square with the other and at Whitehall. Abraham Lincoln and Lord Derby continued their peaceful watch.

Heavy Project

Suggest Building 24 Tunnels Under The River Thames

Twenty-four tunnels under the River Thames, linking the banks of the bridge which now carry the bulk of traffic, were recommended in the first report of the Railway (London Plan) Committee. The project would cost £30,000,000 (\$1,023,500,000) and the expenditure is being spread over 30 years.

Under the plan, which has not yet been accepted by the Government, four well-known London railway stations would disappear: Charing Cross, Blackfriars, Holborn Viaduct and Cannon street, all on the Southwark side.

MUST BE PREPARED

World food reserves will have reached bottom, the experts tell us, by next July. This grim wisdom dictates that the London Japans are to rationed for an emergency, a freak of wind or weather, that none can foresee but that none dares count out if rationing is needed for that program and neither the President nor Mr. Anderson can say for certain. We prayfully hope that it may not be the machinery for it should be put in readiness now.—New York Herald-Tribune.

RARE EDITIONS

Original copies of "The London Times" giving detailed reports of Nelson's funeral in 1806 were discovered among sheets of paper used by an Indian storekeeper for wrapping. A dispatch heralding Wellington's victory at Waterloo included the "Times" of an issue dated June 22, 1815.

To Feed Right — Eat Right

Underground Railway

To Be Built In Sydney, Australia, To Relieve Congestion

Second largest city in the empire and the largest in Australia, Sydney is to have an electric underground railway system which will rival those operating in other cities.

The underground system will be built with electric rail cars to provide nearly all the metropolitan area with a comprehensive and fast service. About 20 miles of new track will be constructed at a cost of more than \$90,000,000. There will also be an underground station.

Experts estimate that the new track will provide a rail service for the 500,000 Sydneysiders living in the eastern, south-eastern and southern suburbs, who are dependent on the rail system.

They point out that it will do much to relieve the serious congestion of surface transport, particularly in areas near the city where the density of population is greater than in central New York.

Construction of the system will begin before the end of this year, and is expected to be complete in seven years. It will be undertaken by the railway department, state government, which already has plans made for the survey work and land resumption required.

One section of the new service will provide train travel to sports grounds, beaches and a race course, which will relieve surface transport during carnivals at those places.

TRIBUTE TO CANADA

Tribute to the part Canadian industry played in Australia's war effort was paid by a delegation from Hon. Alfred Sterling, Australian High Commissioner to Canada, when he said: "The Australian Army marched north not on its stomach but on Canadian tracks."

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CLOTHES THREADBARE

A grave clothing shortage makes Europe a continent of threadbare people. In all but a few countries Europeans are more bedraggled than ever and in modern times, suits and dresses, much-darned socks and battered shoes are seen everywhere.

Coal tar has served as a source of about 500,000 derivatives.

Native Of Siberia

Scottish Physician Took First Edible Rhubarb To British Isles

The rhubarb season is here again. That will be welcome news to people, but unfortunately the sugar shortage prevents such extensive use of this vegetable as there would be in normal times.

There is rhubarb and "Turkey" rhubarb with distinctive uses for medicinal purposes in China, 2,700 years B.C., and still is. The root of the common rhubarb is used for that purpose, but we think, of it chiefly as a delicious article of diet.

The British Isles was first Dr. Moundie of Dumfries, who first took the plants to the British Isles. His name was not available in those days, so an old historian, a horse writer of the 16th century, described rhubarb as "the barbarian plant from the Volga." It is grown in many Oriental and Western countries, all of which recognize it as a valuable article of family medicine. In Tibet the natives do the stalks, cut them into fine strips and smoke them.

—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Ancient Mariner

Was Shipwrecked Twice In 77 Years At Sea

SHOREHAM-BY-THE-SEA, England (UPI)—A fisherman who was shipwrecked during 77 years at sea, died in this Sussex town at 92. He was first wrecked in the Number after a voyage from New Zealand. His second adventure was off Yarmouth.

On his 10th birthday he walked a quarter of a mile to record his vote in the county council elections. He was a member of the Shoreham lifeboat crew and belonged to the Ancient Order of Foresters for 77 years.

—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

FAMOUS SHEEP-DOG

One of the three English sheep dogs, whose pictures with the children of Viscount and Lady Alexander made them familiar to thousands of people, died yesterday.

On his 10th birthday he walked a quarter of a mile to record his vote in the county council elections. He was a member of the Shoreham lifeboat crew and belonged to the Ancient Order of Foresters for 77 years.

—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Hungarian Musicians Are The Only People Who Play The Cymbalum

A cymbalum is a harp-like musical instrument struck with hammers by Central Europeans and Hungarians. It is usually left out of a score because it is difficult to find a cymbalum-player outside of Hungary. But when the Philadelphia orchestra performed it a few weeks ago, people held their breath in suspense.

The cymbalum by Lamond Samson, an old Budapest crony of conductor Eugene Ormandy, whom he found in a New York restaurant.

—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

EASY PAYMENT

Formerly, President Carter had to pay \$100 on a Washington baseball game, and the winner asked him to autograph the bill. "I'm giving it to my grandson for a souvenirs," he explained. "He wants to keep it."

"The man who won it now going to be spent?" asked the Texan.

"That's right."

"Well," said Garner, "then I'll just write you a check!"



Selling Advertising

Good Advice Offered To Those Who Will Profit By It

Some highly worth-while advice on developing local retail advertising was given recently by Tom Bushman, a Pacific coast advertising executive, in a talk before the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association meeting of advertising managers, the text of which was published by the Oregon Publisher, official organ of the association.

This advice, we believe, could with profit be adopted by home-town weekly newspaper publishers in their approach to local merchants.

Pointing out that big national advertisers are coming more and more to realize the importance of the home-town paper, Bushman declared that retail advertising does not seem to keep pace with this trend.

Essentially, Mr. Bushman believes, advertising is a function of local advertising depends on a program and a plan.

First of all, he says, "Do a good public relations job with your newspaper. Build its popularity. If your paper can have a definite editorial policy, it can have a definite advertising character. Be consistent in building up that character. Be consistent and honest and fair in your dealings with advertisers. Your only way can be to assure of their continued patronage."

Another sound admonition he gives is, "Don't think of yourself as a 'space' salesman. Don't sell him up gradually. Be patient in your selling.

Buy right, not the cheapest. Don't sell the 'steak' in the 'sizzle.' If you can sell the advertising that sells the 'sizzle' you won't have worries about shortage of retail lineage.

"Don't rush a headline prospect." Bushman advised him to build him up gradually. Be patient in your selling, you know. Use the best selling techniques you know. Get acquainted first and gain his confidence. Try to get him sold on the value of advertising. When you place his copy in the paper."

"Never overall. An advertiser's space should not be too large and advertising allowances should always be consistent with the volume of sales. If you sell a small store too much space, it will boomerang. You will be the guy who gets it in the neck."

"Think of local advertising opportunities. Be consistent and steady. Don't be afraid for your neighbors. Don't be afraid to let your neighbors have a semblance of pride—like the honest artisan who had tears in his eyes as he told of the beautiful work he used to do before he was drafted into a Hitlerite factory. But other show a bad taste in their neighbors' names. Men whine and cry to the occupying armies and then turn and bully some weaker. Pleasure-mad frauds whose men have not come home sell themselves for candy bars."

"Now the English in the shop-keepers face a wait on a few, a few, you can see that beneath it's the same old Germany still."

DESTRUCTION AND WANT DESCRIBE THE GERMANY OF TODAY

Only A Few Businesses Have Started Again Since The War Because Lack Of Materials

Here is the face of Germany today—a picture of want and destruction and brown marshes.

Boys fight for animals for cigarette stubs and for lumps of coal dropped from trucks.

Long queues wait at the post office to buy stamps—only five to a customer—and at newsstands for the latest news in Frankfurt twice a week.

All along the roads pretty frail hitchhikers beg lifts; soldiers discourse by painting "No" across the windshield of their jeep. Motorized gas cars are stalled at the roadside while driver and passengers chop wood.

Slight activity is seen in the fields. Before the plow walks a horse with the driver showing through loose skin; behind him is a party of emaciated, half-naked men.

A bride in a white dress stands before a bomb-damaged church amid flattened ruins to set up housekeeping perhaps in a cellar. No one seems to be building anything, or even trying to.

A year's rains have not washed away names of the dead roughly scratched on bricks, sometimes with a family wreath of evergreen nearby.

A bride in a white dress stands before a bomb-damaged church amid flattened ruins to set up housekeeping perhaps in a cellar. No one seems to be building anything, or even trying to.

A business man said thousands are unemployed in the commercial field.

"Only a few businesses have started again since the war, since lack of materials and official restrictions are still in effect," he said. "Most of the men and women you see tramping the streets are looking for work—but they want office jobs."

"They won't do manual work and they won't help clear up the mess. Out in the country the farmers are working about labor and are calling for aid."

Some unemployed make a living from scrapping and small-time black marketing, and most profit from the expense of their neighbors.

The National Planning Commission Proposes End Illiteracy

A universal system of free, compulsory education for India has been recommended by the National Planning Commission, established by the Indian National Congress in 1947. The commission is chairman of the committee. It is proposed to spend \$460,000,000 annually on this scheme and to conscript 250,000 educated Indians to carry out the plan.

The scheme aims to provide for both sexes, free nursery classes and the use of motion pictures and radio as part of the educational program. The committee suggests that the cost of the campaign of private agricultural debts through state at a lower rate of interest than at present.

Head specialists for good hats and foot specialists for good shoes and leather goods are to be employed. More and more it is becoming the age of specialists. And yet we cannot help thinking about the war; how it was lost by the professionals who made a specialty of it, and how it was won by the amateurs who had to be driven by circumstances into learning war.—New York Times.

Unusual Instrument

Hungarian Musicians Are The Only People Who Play The Cymbalum

A cymbalum is a harp-like musical instrument struck with hammers by Central Europeans and Hungarians. It is usually left out of a score because it is difficult to find a cymbalum-player outside of Hungary. But when the Philadelphia orchestra performed it a few weeks ago, people held their breath in suspense.

The cymbalum by Lamond Samson, an old Budapest crony of conductor Eugene Ormandy, whom he found in a New York restaurant.

—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

VERY OLD BOOK

A book on chess published in 1474 and reputed to be the second volume printed in the English language brought to light in 1901 (80 years after the first).

The book, "The Game and Playe of Chess," by Jacobus de Cessolis, translated by William Caxton, once formed a portion of the library of Lord Caxton.

2678

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

The Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific Steamships Lines, has been returned to its owners by the British ministry of transport.

An electronic soap dispenser which automatically squirts liquid soap when the user's hands break a beam of light has been developed.

Health Minister Aneurin Bevin said recently that the government is going to put German prisoners "without limit" to work in the brickfields.

The Pacific's disastrous tidal wave of April 1, killed 173 persons in the Harbour Islands. Clarence F. Rowland, Red Cross director.

Thirty-two Royal Navy minesweepers are being transferred to the Italian navy to finish the job of sweeping mines laid in the Mediterranean during the war.

Miners at Warcop, England, are to build an altar of coal, hewn from their own pit, in the local parish church. Around it will be six panels depicting life below ground.

Almost 850,000 baby chicks, valued at \$15,000, were shipped to Canada during the calendar year 1945. With the exception of 1,268 chicks, all were shipped to the United States.

When the King and Queen and the two Princesses go to South Africa next year they will travel Britain's new battleship Vanguard, launched by Princess Elizabeth in December, 1944.

Soviet civil aviation development during the next five years aims at increasing traffic to 17 times the present level by 1950. It was announced at a scientific and technical conference.

Beautify Canada

A Wide-Reaching Campaign Is Now Under Way

Canada's beautify campaign, paint-up, plant-up campaign is well under way with plenty of indications that 1946 will chalk up the most successful beautification drive in Canadian history to date.

Community beautification by Beautify Canada, by Beautifying your Community, is the slogan of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade who are sponsoring the campaign, and some 80 communities from coast to coast have adopted the watchword to spark individual drive.

Cities, towns and villages from Halifax to Vancouver, ranging in size from Montreal to Aix, Alta. (pop. 300) have joined in Canada's first national beautification campaign.

Canada as a whole cannot fail to benefit from the continent-wide campaign, but those communities which will benefit most are those whose residents are putting most into the drive.

The purpose of the campaign is to make Canada more beautiful as well as physically cleaner, healthier, more attractive, efficient and prosperous. With this is the desire to prepare the cities, towns and municipalities of Canada for a bumper tourist year in the realization that the tourist trade is one of Canada's greatest business assets.

As outlined by the Canadian Junior Chamber of Commerce, the organization supplying over-all direction to the campaign, here are some of the advantages to be derived from the beautification.

Community spirit is developed as all classes of people learn how to work better together at a common project.

Better citizenship results from increased respect for clean and attractive property and individual participation in better community housekeeping.

Fire losses are reduced when accumulation of wastes and rubbish are removed, thereby eliminating the causes of many destructive fires.

Vacant houses are cleared. Breeding places for disease are routed up and destroyed. War is declared on mosquitoes, flies, rats, roaches and other pests.

Safety is promoted when treacherous stairs, porches, sidewalks, and railings are repaired and painted for better visibility at night.

Morale is improved in factories and office buildings which have been cleaned up and painted. The same applies to individual homes where homes are beautified inside and out.

The community as a whole becomes a more desirable place in which to live; and a more attractive place for tourists to visit.

Business is stimulated. A clean up campaign starts repairs, modernization of property and building activity.

WESTERN LUMBER FOR EAST

Specie's inducement has been offered to saw mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and southern British Columbia to ship some types of lumber to Ontario, and construction Minister Howard said the Government and Mr. Howe said the action applied to "two by eight and wider rough dimensions lumber not produced in any quantity in Ontario."

Customers are usually willing to pay more for eggs that are always clean, uniform size and color and strong in the shell. Poultreymen should remember this.



WINNIPEG MARKSMEN BAGGING PIGEONS.—The bold pair of a Winnipeg bank manager was hit when a pigeon dropped an egg with a "near miss" on the nest. The banker fired his caretaker, the caretaker appealed to police, Sergeant C. N. Tangstedt shot down the "bomber," and the caretaker got his job back. Now Winnipeg marksmen are bagging birds at the rate of 50 a day.



INJURED IN HAYRIDE, MAY NOT WALK AGAIN—Theresa Gordon, 16-year-old schoolgirl was one of some 40 young people on a hayride party in Windsor, Ont., which ended with 11 in the hospital following a collision between an automobile and wagon bearing the hayride party. Doctors had little hope that she will ever walk again because of spinal injuries which may bring permanent paralysis to her lower limbs.

Designing Cartoons

Much Work Necessary In Preparing Animated Films

Cartoons have long been familiar to all movie-goers, but few of us realize the immense amount of work involved in making them. It is a slow process, demanding numerous cut-and-sawings to create a smooth animated effect.

On a recent trip to the National Film Board, we dropped in to see the animation department in operation. They were at work on a new cartoon, the script of which called for a man to be shot and die. The track ground of houses and shops along the street was painted on a large card. A series of drawings of the man in different stages of running were prepared on a set of celluloid cards. The celluloid was placed over the street background card, and the background could, of course, be seen through the celluloid.

The animation camera photographed the film of the man in one position, the celluloid was then changed to show the man in the next position, another film frame was photographed, and so on until the man had run down the street. While the celluloid was being changed, the large background was moved very slightly in the opposite direction to the one in which the man was running, to help create the illusion of movement.

The same painstaking effort goes into every action a figure or an object makes in a cartoon, but despite the hours of work involved, artists and their work fascinate.

Talk English

Irish Tongue Appears To Be On The Wane In Eire

The sad news for the lovers of the native Irish tongue is that it is being abandoned in all efforts of the Government to stimulate it.

The Dail (Eire's Parliament) had Premier de Valera admit as much. He told members influences against the language—radio, newspapers, movies—were strong, but that he feared.

Education Minister Derrig said that people in Irish-speaking areas were conscious of the fact they were living in poor and barren districts and might have to leave them for economic reasons. Therefore they found it essential to know English.

Health League of Canada presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

TONGUE IMPORTANT DISEASE INDICATOR

Years ago a doctor's observation and study of a patient's tongue were an important part of nearly every physical examination.

"Let me see your tongue," the old-time physician would say to his patient, and from its appearance he could usually make an accurate diagnosis. He was quick to recognize the strawberry tongue of scarlet fever, the shrivelled tongue of dysentery and the brown, dry tongue of typhoid fever.

"Newer diagnostic methods and increased laboratory facilities have supplanted to some extent such detailed observation," says Dr. Russell A. Sage, of Indianapolis, but he adds that in many diseases, particularly as advancements the modern physician can still rely on the tongue as an important indicator of many diseases.

Writing in the Archives of Otolaryngology, published by the American Medical Association, Dr. Sage tells how nature has adapted the tongues of animals to meet individual requirements. In the marmoset, for example, toothlike appendages are present, which enable the tongue to hold the food as he turns and scales it, and in the cow the "monksid" surface of the tongue enables the animal to grasp its grassy food better.

In man, some of the tongue are constantly spread on the surface or covering tissues, while others sensations to the brain. Changes of temperature, touch sensations and the ability to perceive the four basic flavours—salt, sour, bitter and sweet—are the primary functions of the tongue-controlling mechanism.

"Generalized nervous disorders may be shown by certain misbehaviours of the tongue," Dr. Sage says, citing as examples the tremors seen in hysteria, the clumsiness of the tongue in decreased co-ordination and its "purposeless movements" in chorea or St. Vitus' dance.

In anemia, where the number of red blood cells or the amount of hemoglobin in the blood is reduced below normal, the tongue becomes pale.

A sick tongue, Dr. Sage says, usually means vitamin deficiency. A coated tongue often has little to do with the state of a person's digestion system, but may be a local condition due to lack of oral cleanliness," the author writes.

Edema or swelling of the tongue is due to infection or allergy. It often occurs in persons who have eaten fish, walnuts or chocolate, and it may result from bites and stings of insects or other injury.

An inflamed tongue might be caused by irritation from a jagged tooth or by an infection of the taste buds. The tongue is often swollen and usually associated with various forms of anemia and vitamin deficiencies. A poor fitting denture or excessive smoking may also cause a burning sensation of the tongue.

Vitamin deficiency due to lack of riboflavin and lack of nicotinic acid (the cause of pellagra), bring on an inflammation of the tongue.

A "geographic tongue," in which the surface is marked by long, deep furrows and rows of smooth skin, is a common condition. Grayish thickened patches on the surface are noticed. The condition is "relatively harmless, but causes a great deal of worry in the mind of the patient," Dr. Sage says.

Ulcers of the tongue occur from infection and chronic irritation, and one of the most distressing tongue afflictions is the common canker sore. There are several types, and it is believed that indigestion, infected teeth, dentures, and uncleanliness of the mouth and teeth are contributing causes to this unpleasant and painful mouth condition.

THIS PROGRESS

The Vancouver Sun says in this enlightened age, most people have little time for garden or garden art.

Electricity is more scientific and soon we shall do our cooking with disengaged atoms. Sulphur is gone from our matches and our spring tonics. Time marches on.

Nearly half of the world's land area is largely uninhabitable because of deserts, mountains, ice or tundra.



ONE OF VERY FEW—Vera Cleig of Yellowknife, in Canada's far-north Northwest Territories, takes home a few dollars' worth of groceries, for prices on food in the boomtown little goldrush town include \$1.50 for a dozen eggs, 25 cents for a load of coal, 10 cents for a pound of flour, 10 cents for a pound of bacon.

The ancients believed that diamonds were formed by lightning.

Will Be Missed

Lord Halifax, Envoy Extraordinary To People Of United States

Retiring after five strenuous years in wartime Washington, Lord Halifax can look back upon a diplomatic mission as notable as that of Rt. Hon. James Bryce, of whom it was said that he was the American representative better than any American. Lord Halifax knows America better than ninety-nine per cent. of its population because he has personally visited each of the forty-eight states.

The ambassador is about to retire from public life, but he will not quit him and his family tragic bereavement and he has had a long term of service to the state. He has held many high offices in British Cabinets. He has been ambassador to India, where, with Mahatma Gandhi, man of his own, of profound moral and religious convictions, he sought understanding so that the vast peninsula's political aspirations might be met. He was Foreign Minister at the time of Munich, and as Ambassador to the United States, where he had to live down the odium which the Munich pact had created against him.

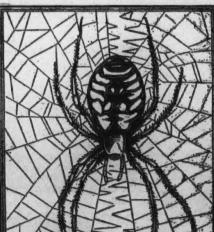
How successfully he followed in Lord Lothian's footsteps is evident from the warm reception accorded him in the United States during this week. A typical comment is—"He leaves Washington with the respect and admiration of all in the government and with the record of having done a difficult and important job for our people. He has shown us that the typical Englishman is not so dissimilar from the typical American, holding the same fears, the same high hopes and the same principles and standards."

Lord Halifax himself put the parallel even better, "We want," he said, "the same things in the end."—Ottawa Citizen.

Canada is the world's greatest producer of asbestos.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



SPIDER SILK
FROM SPIDER WEB
SPIDER'S USED AS
FISHING LINE FOR
INSTRUMENTS AND
PRECISION DEVICES
VITAMIN FOR THE
WORLD'S RANGING
FINDERS.



ANSWER: Keeps claws from being dulled, and allows more stealth in walking.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT



"I thought I told you not to stop and play on the way to the store!"

REG'LAR FELLERS—"Anchor's Away"



BY GENE BYRNES

This Week's Pattern



By ANNE ADAMS
14s and 16s. Drawings at waist, neckline and sleeves. Pattern 4751 has no buttons, no placket; no shoulder, armholes or waist seam! What could be simpler to sew?

Price 175c. contains girl's sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 takes 2½ yards 35-inch material.

Sent twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps not to be accepted) for this pattern. Write to Anne Adams, Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Unit, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

COULD NOT QUALIFY

Britain's famed Lawrence of Arabia was rejected for front line service in the First Great War because of anemia and short stature.

OUR COMPLETE
SHORT STORY—
JUST ANOTHER
EVENING
By EULALIE WEEKS

Copyright
Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate

"LISTEN, the more you do for me, the less thanks you get! In other words, my friend, if Connie has gotten herself into another mess and thinks little Miss Mary is going to come to the rescue, she's all wrong!"

"Don't be a nut, Mary! You'd have a good time. Connie says this chap is really keen."

"Then why isn't Connie keeping her date with him?"

"I told you! This other fellow that she's seen is ready to go with her, but she hasn't got the guts. Bill and I will be there and the six of us could have a swell time."

"Not me. I'm tired of blind dates."

"Say, are you still carrying the torch for that soldier?"

"Mark's heart has had a double dip at the very thought of 'that soldier'! Nancy was referring to two years before when Mary had met Mark Hemming at a party and dancing with him practically the entire evening. When they had fallen head-over-heels in love with a person and have that person not respond at all?"

She thought Mark had been sharing her and yet, when it came time to part, his leave-taking had been casual not even with mention of waving. The next day he went overseas.

"Quit your day-dreaming!" Nancy interrupted. "Be a sport, Mary, and come along tonight."

"Do you know the other men? What's Connie's beau like?"

"I don't know. No idea. You'll come?"

Mary resigned herself to another evening.

As the girls watched the approach of three escorts, Mary's expression of unconcern changed to one of alarm. She was worried. Jimmie was just a blur until the words "Mark Hemming" started her heart racing madly. Automatically, Mary moved to meet Mark but she was blocked by Connie who, linking her arm in his, exclaimed,

"I'm sorry, it's another night, and not a care in the world . . ."

So Mark Hemming was the man Connie had chosen as her own! Mary blushed at the awful blunder she had almost made. She had been so lovely, gay, regardless of her date. When she caught Mark staring she was thankful she was able to smile back amably. When the couples started to exchange dances, she managed to avoid dancing with Mark, instead, she attended to the chap called Jimmie. Dancing with him, she was amazed to see Connie and Jimmie waltzing with ill-concealed mutual pleasure. The flirt that Connie was! How could she be heartless to Mark if she expected to win him back? And when they freshen their "warpaint" came as a welcome relief to Mary and, besides, the boys were beginning to argue the pros and cons of war-time engagements or marriages. They left the table just as Mark stood firmly. "No man had a right to involve another person before he went overseas."

No thought Mary, you might have been saddled to me if you hadn't been so attractive.

As the girls applied lipstick, Connie said to Mary, "you didn't want to come, eh, Mary? I must say you seem to be enjoying yourself! You're trying so hard to make a hit with Jimmie you must like him."

"Oh, he's alright," Mary said. "Well, I like that!"

"What's the difference whether I like Jimmie or not?"

"What's the difference? He just happens to be the man I intend to marry," Connie said firmly.

Mary was stunned. "But you're with Mark!"

"Don't be silly! I paired off with Mark Hemming to make Jimmie jealous. I saw Mark only once before in my life—he's O.K., but Jimmie the boy for Connie!" Mary's heart was pounding. "How did Mark happen to come?"

"Don't you remember we met him at a party a couple of years ago? He called at the office—said remember him? I thought he had consider him, but I didn't know he had found any of the other girls."

"He said that?" "Mary!" Nancy was practically shrieking. "Is he your secret passion? What a coincidence!"

"What are you two talking about?" Connie demanded.

Nancy tried to explain.

"Why didn't he say he wanted to find you?" Connie asked Mary. "He kept trying to say something about a boy with blue eyes."

Mary didn't want to hear more from Connie, but with a gleaming smile and sparkling eyes she made her way back to the table.

"I'd like to dance with you now, Mark Hemming. . . . This has been a good evening."

In the shelter of Mark's arms, Mary felt that he knew that something wrong had been made right and that he, too, agreed there would be time for explanation later.



TEAM CRASH FLYING INSTRUCTOR Harvey Dunlop Matthews, 30, of Toronto, Ont., died of burns received when a street car and truck collided at Bloor and Bathurst Sts.

Coal Output

Canadian Coalition Show An Increase

Canadian coalitions produced 1,638,333 tons of coal in February, an increase of nine per cent, over the 1,504,759 tons mined in February, 1945, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. January output of 1,586,800 tons had shown a seven per cent gain over the like month of 1945.

February output included 1,097,191 tons of bituminous coal, 367,413 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 173,729 tons of lignite coal. Alberta produced 881,200 tons; Nova Scotia, 455,612 tons; Saskatchewan, 117,729 tons; British Columbia, 23,516 tons and New Brunswick, 23,294 tons.

Imports totalled 1,302,801 tons, compared with 775,170 tons to February, 1945, while exports amounted to 43,654 tons against 72,203.

Canada's Farm Lands

Some Interesting Figures Given By Agricultural Economics Official

Although Canada has a land area of 4,666,564 square miles, only about 549,660 square miles, or 16 per cent, are practically occupied as agricultural or horticultural potentialities in some sense. Roughly the half of that area is farms. The other half includes large areas that can be brought under cultivation only if Canada experiences a marked increase in population or greatly expanded export markets.

The above figures and prospects for additional settlement were given recently by Dr. J. F. Booth, of the agricultural economics division, Dominion Bureau of Agriculture, at the Chicago conference on farm tenure—Kitchener Record.

GARDEN NOTES

Spread Out Sowings

For the average gardener, it is the taking of the average sowing, especially the one of limited experience, is planting far too much too soon and planting enough too late and early.

During the first warm weeks of spring, practically every human being has the urge to get out and dig. He returns to the newest seed store, buys a spade and a little soil, and a whole lot of things which should never be planted until the soil and air are warm, permanently.

With the soil which has been followed there are usually heavy losses, losses mainly of wasted labor. Some things as peas, grass, onions and a number of other earlier flowers and vegetables don't mind quite a lot of cold and wet, but with the great majority of plants this is not the case. Most vegetables must be grown quickly if they are to be tender and crisp, and there is nothing to be gained by rushing the process.

This too-early planting, also, has another disadvantage. Usually all seed is used up too soon and if the soil is not worked the result is too many vegetables ready for the table in July, not nearly enough coming along in August and September.

The experienced gardener never makes that mistake. He will always divide his seed into at least three parts, risking the first a little ahead of the others, planting the first in the second about the normal time and sowing the last until at least two to three weeks after that. With a bit like this, the gardener can continue his supply of the very freshest vegetables right through the season.

Cultivation Important

Cultivation in June will kill weeds with mildew and probably trouble some in July, and it will break up soil which will bake hard and be impossible to work after the sun has had its way with it. It will also keep regularly mown in June at least once a week in the moist parts of Canada, then we will really have something worth doing the next four or five weeks later.

The old warning of a stitch in time saving nine really holds good for gardening and especially for the gardener who wants to cultivate and thinning and, last but not least, for protective steps against disease pests.

It is wise, as the professionals, to have ready prepared dust or spray materials handy. These should be used at the first sign of damage. Indeed, with some things like potato blight, dusting or spraying in advance of the bugs is strongly recommended.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
wins more users all the time by giving better baking results. Pure, dependable Magic assures you finer texture, more lusciousness

for cakes, for biscuits, for all baked dishes. Try Magic Baking Powder today and discover why it is the baking stand-by of 3 out of 4 Canadian women.

A Great Chance

Immigrants From Europe Could Do Much With Vacant Farms

One of the most striking sights in Manitoba is the abandoned farms. We have many of them, monuments to something. Saskatchewan has more and there are others in Alberta. Something must be wrong somewhere on this problem. Maybe the reason is that the people do not know why the desolate farms, loaded with growth and weeds, empty barns and dwellings. Even Ontario proposed a plan to provide acreage for eight thousand vacant farms.

It would be a great revelation to all Canadians today if Norwegians, Belgians or Danes were permitted to enter this Dominion and take the vacant farms. And when they were given a little land would be a better lesson in agriculture than any college could give to young workers of the soil. —Brandon Sun.

JUST IN ONE WAY

The average person takes two or three deep breaths a minute, breathing through his mouth every day. But in the same time he takes into his lungs 10,000 to 12,000 quarts of whatever atmosphere happens to be around him.

SELECTED RECIPES

When Spring fever strikes and the appetite goes into a slump, a new dish is better than a tonic to revive an exciting dessert containing Spring-like ingredients will perk up jaded food interest at the first mouthful. Rhubarb, lovely to look at, is a good addition to a dessert. Use rhubarb sauce or incorporated in one of the many dessert dishes that are typical of spring. Here is rhubarb in a pudding that will be just the dish.

Rhubarb Crisp
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup sugar
2 eggs
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 cup small toasted bread cubes
1/2 cups corn flakes
1/2 cup diced fresh rhubarb
1/2 cup sugar
Blend butter and 1/2 cup sugar thoroughly; add eggs and beat well. Stir in nutmeg, flavoring, bread cubes and corn flakes. Add rhubarb evenly over top and sprinkle with 1/2 cup sugar; cover with remaining crumb mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (375 deg. F.) about 35 minutes or until rhubarb is done. Yield: 8 servings (8 1/2-inch cups).

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The average person takes two or three deep breaths a minute, breathing through his mouth every day. But in the same time he takes into his lungs 10,000 to 12,000 quarts of whatever atmosphere happens to be around him.

DRINK POSTUM
INSTEAD
OF COFFEE
AND TEA

Perhaps this happened to you when you doctor, or some wise friend, told you it would be a good idea to cut out tea and coffee . . .

But if someone says "Drink Postum instead," that really rings a bell!

Postum

Acquires Wealth

War Veteran Deluged By People Who Would Sell Him Stock

Bud Lloyd of St. John, N.B., the 30-year-old war veteran who inherited \$100,000 and is finding his newly-acquired wealth and fame something of a nuisance.

He is being deluged with phone calls and visitors trying to interest him in various schemes and projects. He revealed a mining stock salesman attempted to sell him stock by telephone from Toronto.

Cattle Prices Rise As Beef Ceiling Lifted

Lifting of the wholesale ceiling price on red and blue brands of beef, as announced by Ottawa, resulted in a sharp increase in the price of choice live cattle at the Alberta stockyards on Monday morning, or the first time since last summer the price hit the 13 cents per pound mark, which represents about a 3% of a cent per pound above the price which was being paid for best quality livestock during the past few weeks.

Packer-buyers were well represented on the Calgary market and bidding was keen for all quality stock offered.

RETAIL CEILING STAYS

Under the new government order retail butchers will be required to absorb the spread between the farmer wholesale price and the increased wholesale price on red and blue brands of meat, because no change has as yet been made in the retail ceiling price. Consequently the consumer cannot be called upon to pay increased prices for these meat products.

In conference with one of the local butchers this morning our reporter was told that as far as he was concerned he was compelled to sell the brands in question at the new price. Home-grown vegetables will not only nourish the family, but by substituting them for staple foodstuffs greater quantities of meat, wheat, flour, cheese and eggs will be released for re-sale to the consumer at slightly lower prices.



Demand for Quality Furs

RECENT auction sales of top quality Canadian wild and ranch fur at record prices. Fur coats for next winter will be as attractive as ever, but the selling cost more than last year. Top grade fox fur of the new types also shown here sold at about the same as 1945 prices.

In preparing fur pelts for market, ranchers and trappers will benefit by the information given in the free booklet "Preparation of Pelts for the Market", issued by Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Vegreville Swimming Pool

Officials of the Town of Vegreville have been in receipt of so many letters asking for details concerning the swimming pool constructed last year that it seems to the writer that this space can not be better utilized than to convey the information that is so widely desired. It may be said that by no means all of these inquiries originate from the Province of Alberta. Numerous of them have come from residents of both Saskatchewan and Manitoba which, so we are told, consider similar projects for inclusion in their reconstruction programs. These inquiries have come from Town Councils, Service Clubs, Women's organizations and other public semi-public bodies, and we regret to say, that, to the pressure of time, we have not been able to answer them as have been answered.

The first question usually asked us, what did it cost? The answer is \$43,500 and the cost of the building and equipment to be made. Probably the finished cost will run about \$45,000. It should be said that the project was not an amateurish undertaking, although men here in the Town Council, as well as private citizens, were among the most active of the promoters of the project. The money was very largely raised by the people of the town, and the subscribers were many farmers of the district, as well as residents of tributary villages. To date the Corporation of the Town of Vegreville has not invested whatsoever in the plant, but has undertaken to take over the operation of it when it is finally completed, using it for as far as possible the present time for the benefit of the educational purposes, and presumably assuming operational deficit if such occur.

Consequently, operation costs will necessarily be heavy. A full-time engineer, life-guard, office clerk and caretakers seem essential as well as a full-time cook, who, later will be drawn from the Town Council. The cost of staff and light costs will figure prominently in the budget as will also water which, although drawn from the municipal system, will nevertheless

constitute a charge against the operation of the pool.

As far as detail of construction, the building is 35 ft. by 105 ft. and has a graduated depth of from 2½ to 8½ feet. It is, of course, built of heavily reinforced concrete and is an improvement on the original design of the architect in that the water pipes under-

lying are laid in tunnels, thus per-

mitting access for repair in the cases of breaks in any pipe or other

accident disturbing the concrete walls or floor. The building includes the filtration plant, boiler room, pumping system, together with water tanks, and a swimming pool 50 x 25 x 10 feet.

The several dressing rooms are each equipped with showers, toilets, and other

conveniences, including with 240 seats.

The building is stucco finished and of imposing and attractive design.

The bleachers, overlooking the pool on the opposite side from the building seat approximately 500 spectators.

—Western Municipal News

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The Story Behind The Subsidy on Milk

Following out Government policy on milk subsidies, as enunciated in the House of Commons by Agricultural Minister Gardner, on May 16, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has taken a significant step in the steps which are to be taken to implement the policy starting June 1.

Control of milk and cream prices was suspended on June 1 by the Provincial Milk Boards as from June 1.

The consumer subsidy on milk, paid at the rate of two cents per quart by Wartime Prices Stabilization Corporation as December 6, 1942, will be discontinued as from midnight, May 31, 1946.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulations prohibiting the sale of whipped cream and restricting the quantity of cream to be sold per quart will remain in effect. A new order will be issued prohibiting the sale of whipped cream.

A producer subsidy of 5¢ per hundred pounds will be paid until Sept. 30. This is an increase of 3¢ per hundred pounds over the subsidy usually paid in the heavy producing season, May 1 to September 30. Formerly, the subsidy paid during this period was 3¢ per hundred pounds.

The 5¢ per hundred pounds subsidy was only paid in the winter months of low production.

After September 30, all producer milk subsidy payments by the Department of Agriculture will be discontinued, according to Mr. Gardner's statement in the House.

The present subsidy of ten cents per pound on butter fat will also be discontinued, as announced previously.

Present subsidies of 2¢ per hundred pounds for milk used in the manufacture of cheddar cheese will be discontinued, as announced previously.

The present subsidy on concentrated milk products will also be paid on the present basis for the time being.

All sellers of milk in Canada will be required to pay the consumer subsidy on milk by the end of June 1.

They will be advised that all their claims must be presented for payment within thirty days following the end of the month of June.

Donald Gordon, in reviewing the history and effect of consumer milk subsidy since its inception in 1942, gave the following figures:

The two cents per quart consumer milk subsidy is the only remaining subsidy introduced for the purpose of reducing prices below legally established ceilings.

The subsidy was introduced in December of 1942, along with subsidies on tea, coffee and oranges, in a direct response to the continuing rise in the cost of living which was taking place at that time.

The Government was seeking to encourage the public to combat the face of ever-mounting inflationary pressures and no one knew to what extent, for how long, civilian activities would have to be restricted by the overriding objective of military victory.

The result of what was admittedly an experiment has completely justified the original subsidy. It was, however, a strictly emergency measure.

It has now been decided to discontinue this payment, and at the same time, Provincial Milk Boards will be authorized to control prices.

War demands no longer restrict civilian activities and we are now embarked upon a great expansion of peacetime production, which will ultimately overcome the inflationary pres-

sure.

In these changed conditions of transport, the use of subsidies which was initially necessary in the midst of the war became less appropriate. The government has stated, on a number of occasions, that its policy is to reduce and eliminate subsidies as promptly as conditions permit.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, following out this policy, has stopped paying subsidies on the sale of butter since the end of the war.

In the fiscal year 1943-44 subsidies authorized and paid through the Wartime Prices and Trade Board totalled \$90,000,000 in 1944-45, \$107,000,000; in 1945-46, \$99,000,000; and in the present fiscal year, the amount needed for subsidies will be substantially reduced and should not exceed \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

The milk subsidy has cost approximately \$20,000,000 a year, and in the past year, the average consumption, that amount reached \$21,000,000.

This figure represents subsidy payment alone, and does not include operating costs, an estimated cost of over \$100,000,000 a year.

Since the operation of this subsidy is to the consumer, two cents on each quart of milk will be paid to be made each month to each distributor individually. This has meant separate payments to upwards of 25,000 distributors all over the country.

In 1945 milk consumption in Canada, reached an all-time high and the first three months has shown a further increase of eight per cent over that high figure.

For the year 1946, Canada is estimated to have approximately 320,000,000 pounds of fluid milk, or the equivalent of over 13½ million pounds of butter.

On May 1, 1946, Canada reached the highest record in milk production setting a record of 17,600,000,000 pounds, as compared to 15,700,000,000 in 1945.

Most of this increase has been taken in the steaming up of milk consumption, amounting to thirty-five per cent, compared with 1945.

Competition of milk in the seventy states, from which regular reports are received shows an increase of fifty per cent since 1945.

Canadian consumers have received a 50% increase in the cost of milk.

Canadian consumers are receiving compensation of 50¢ per quart in the seventy states, from which regular reports are received shows an increase of fifty per cent since 1945.

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